PATER STREET TO

#### A FOREIGNER AMONG THE INSURGENTS.

The Character of Spanish Operations-Their Want of Success Explained-The Insurgent Mode of Warfare - Their Condition and Modes of Life-Heroism of the Cuban Women - Approach of the Rainy Season.

city from Cuba who resided in the Island both previous and subsequent to the insurrection and Spaniards and na ives He has had peculiar feculi-ties for learning the style of operations and their esuits, the disposition of the leaders and the custionary districts, he mmed in as they are by the Spanish mil tary and marine forces. He was at one time with the irsurgents, though not serving in their ranks, and was among those who on a certain occasion found it convenient to present himself for dangers, which it were not prudent to recount, he succeeded in making his way to Havana, and thence cess of the insurrection beyond what every republican should feel for a people struggling for liberty, he has recounted a plain statement of facts, which, while it does not place the Cuban cause in as favorable a light as its friends could wish, clearly demonstrates that the insurgents can continue their present style of warfare for an indefinite period, and that the suppression of the insurrection is at all events a thing of the remote future.

In an interview with our reporter he started off by saying that the prominent Spanish leaders and officials, from the Captain General down, are greatly deceived, not only as to the details of the operations in the insurrectionary districts, but as to the results of them, and consequently do not comprehend the actual situation. There are two reasons for this:bitions of satisfying their superiors and accomplishing their own advancement, are accustomed to make the most exaggerated reports of their doings and successes. Innumerable encounters are re-ported, based only on the killing of a few innocent country people or the firing upon an imaginary enemy in the woods, and a march of four or five days, which is actually barren of results, is represented

my in the woods, and a march of four or five days, which is actually barren of results, is represented as prohific of most important successes. In the second place, entirely erroneous ideas are entertained of the feeling and condition of the people owing to the laise representations of Napoleon Arango and others, who are anxious to justily their own recreancy and please the Spanish authorities.

The winter campaign in the Camaguey under Puello and Goyeneone was an entire failure, not so much owing to the disastrous defeat of the former by Jordan on the list of January and any military operations against the latter as the utter hability of those leaders to find any chemy to attack, though the enemy ready existed and always appeared somewhere when it was possible to do the Spanish cause an injury. The Spaniards were in despair when the Captain General arrived at Puerto Principe in March. Though he mangurated much greater activity, improved the condition of the city and by his tavorable reports of affairs inspired confidence, he has done that more. The insurgents may have been disturbed at various times in their encampments, many innocent persons certainly have been fished or captured and called presentados and this is the sum. The number of kilied and captured of insurgents in arms since the mirival of the Captain General in Camaguey would not make up a respectable corporal's guard. Those of the insurgents proper who are killed or taken are of the class known as Majas, from a certain kind of sanke-men who abandon the party to which they belonged, despairing of success and

Those of the insurgents proper who are killed or taken are of the class known as Majas, from a certain kind of stake—men who abandon the party to which they belonged, despairing of success and anxious to separate themselves from the insurrection, and fearing to surreader or ignorant of the method of clong it. These are occasionally surprised, captured and killed, and, aside from the non-combatants, these only.

The cause of the barrenness of operations is that the Spanisa columns as a rule never leave the roads, the exceptions being when they are led to some encampment or rendezvous by a presentado, but this is seldom. The contra-guerillas sometimes deviate a little from the roat, but never far enough to accomplish any practical result, fearing anabuseades. Generally, however, some objective point is haid down—a rancae or estate, for example—and the direction taken at one indicates this to the insurgents, who a felly keep out of the way. Often a column wat pass within signt of a considerable body of Cubans with no suspicion of their whereabouts. Arrived at the point a short rest follows, and the return is made by the same route. More than this the columns cannot do. Worn out as the men are by the fatigue of marching under the broiling sun, it is all they can do to march along the beaten roads, the game of hide and seek with the rebels in the woods being entirely impracticable, and not likely to have important resums in a wore. The fruitlessness of the operations has been demonstrated in the Eastern Department, where Valmaseda commands. That officer has, and justly, won the excerations of mankind by his wholesaie butchernes of non-combatants; yet it is frue that he has done the insurgents more mijury than any other man in the island. From the first he adopted the system now in vogue in the Camaguey of sending on columns to hunt intrough the country, and he has done the insurgents more minry than any other man in the island. From the first he adopted the system now in vogue in the Camaguey of sanding out columns to hunt through the country, and as the result claimed, with what seemed to be from that the had cleared the districts of Santiago de Cuba, that he had cleared the districts of Santiago de Cuba, Enyamo, Holgum and others of insurgents, and completely pacified them. True, it was known that very few libeurgents were caputed or killed, yet they had disappeared from their old haunting grounds, and that was accomplishing much. Of late, however, the msurgents have returned to these partsoctions. Modesto Diaz is running ever Bayame. Marmol is in considerable force in Santiago de Cuba. Feralta is still active in Holgum, notwith-tandlag his reported defeat; and Valmesada, who claimed to have his end of the ship at anchor and was quactly moving up to Paerto Principe to see how his superior was getting on, was compelled to turn thi and hurry back with all speed. In his reports, too, he far surpassed De Rodas in the number of victories prescaled, and with him too great capital was it is now certain that it indicated nothing, and thereby the insurrection was not at all weakened.

As is well known the polety of the insurgents is not to fight. It is a mistake to call them cowards. When called upon to do so they will stand up manfully and be shot at, or reachly charge upon the Spaniaris, despite their superior armament; but they have very express orders not to fight, to keep ont of the way, the leaters realizing that no good can result from the killing of a few on each side, and are satisfied with the centinued wearing and expensive operations the Spannards are compelled to keep up, and by which they are hopeful of tiring out their enemy. At present they are hopeful of tiring out their enemy. At present they are hopeful of tiring out their enemy. At present they are hopeful of tiring out their enemy. At present they are not had their complement of men for service. The ogue in the Camaguey of sand

In the central and eastern departments are long ranges of loit, nils hardly of sufficient alithted to be called monutains. These are covered by virgin forests, through which there are no roads nor pathways. Here the insurgents have retired, safe from the pursuit of the columns, which seek to penetrate where they are only in rare instances, and not until, under the system of outposts, abundance of opportunity has been afforded to escape. Here are Cepedes and the members of his government, certainly not ingitives wandering from place to place as has been represented. Here are many of the more prominent nambles of Puerto Principe, such as the Molhais. Adanes, Agramontes, Recloss, Benancourt and others. They live in guano huts, numbers of which are built in different places, in order, if compelled to vacate one by the approach of the troops, they may find snelter in others. Here tadies, born to weatth and accustomed to every delicacy, to whom even the minest inbor was unknown before the war, cook their own food, and, from the scantiest materials, prepare the clothing of themselves, their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers in the field. No gleater heroism was every displayed than here. From the e decicately nutrared women, living in the woods, oitentimes with no more clothing than modesty demands, no word of complant is ever neard, and the suggestion of submission made by the dearest triend would only be met with scorn and indignation. They are not unhappy, Indeed, they profess and seem to be percetly content. One might fancy that the old wandering methers of the indians, whose blood flows in their veins, had been brought to the surface, and away from civilization, under the broad campy of heaven, and the very trees through which their ancestors reased, they had found that happiness unknown before and which the advancement of the European never could give them.

The extent of country in which the insurgents are generally adopted. Powder in small quantities have generally adopted. Powder in small quantities have ge

obtained, but only at a price which places is beyond the reach of all but the wealthy. The currenty in general chroulation is of the notes of the republic, samples of which were shown our reporter. They are of different sizes, according to their denomination, and were evidently engraved in this city. There is, however, a large quantity of gold among the people.

They are of different sizes, according to their denomination, and were evidently engraved in this city. There is, however, a large quantity of gold among the people.

Our informant had learned while in Puerto Principe that a quiet but very strong effort was being made to bring about the presentation of some of the more prom aent and popular leaders preparatory to officially declaring the insurced-in closed. He was very cercain it would not succeed. He reierred of the fact that the Captain General had revoked all permissions to reside in the commiry, and commanded everybody to come in before the list of June mader deverybody to come in before the list of June mader deverybody to come in before the list of June mader deverybody to come in before the list of June mader deverybody to come in before the list of June mader deverybody to come in before the list of June mader deverybody to come in before the list of June mader deverybody to come in before the list of June mader the date men noned they were privilezed to kild every person med on their marcaes, and stated that the soldlers were under the marches, and they were they made to the first going about made. The barbantes which have been so often referred to he fully confirmed, and said they were like to increase rather than otherwise. He added:—'The course of stalesman is often incomprehensible, but how the civilized nations can stand by and see such horrible cruel less practised is wonderful.' The Cuneas a c fast becoming as bad as their enemies: at first they were inclined to be mercful, and the prisoners were not only spared but well treated; many of them were released, though if was known that they would be compelled immediately to take up arms again. This has changed now, owned to the nation want of every sentiment of humanity manifested by the Spaniards, and one of them selloin falls into the hands of the Cabans save his Captain General, who had built up great hopes on his infunence in bringing the insurrection. He sw Napocoon Arango in Puerto Principe. I

The Spaniards' War on Women

An anonymous correspondent, writing from Ha-vana under date of Havana the 18th, says that about half-past one this afternoon eight ladies, who were made prisoners in the Cinco Villas district, were marched manacled through the streets of Havana to the prison. The writer says that this was a species of crucity which even those holding the poores: idea of Spanish magnanimity believed the Spaniards in-capable of. Every creole is regarded as a suspicious character, and consequently fears for the worst.

#### Another Account of the Execution of Golcouria.

Another Account of the Execution of Gelcouria.

[From the Key West (Fig.) Despatch, May 14.]

By the steamer Florida, which arrived here on the 5th inst., we received a letter from Havana, dated the 7th, the contents of which we epitomize as iollows:—To-day there has transpired an event which is the occasion of much mourning among the pair old Cubans, Mr. Domingo Goicouria was cruelly garroted yesterday on the oafskirts of Principe fort, in the presence of some 2.500 criminals of the worst type. But that this martyr died game is attested by even these wretches themselves. The last words from his dying hips were cheerings for Cuban liberty. He was denied food during the two days preceding his execution, in order that his voice might be so weakened as to prevent his speaking on the canfold. In spite of this, however, he had the power to articinate these words:—41 die for Cuba! because I am assured that she can and will be free! free!—yes, at no distant day! I am rejoiced now in the thought that I have labored for Cuba! Long may she live!" &c. Here the attending Catholic priest crammed his pocket handkerchief in the mouth of this brave man, whereupon the drums began to beat and then the fron neckte was adjusted to the throat of the victur. A few minutes and all was over with the roble man who freely gave his lifeblood as a libation for freedom's alters.

## BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

The Deficiency Bill-Going it Blind-The Proposed Increase of the Fire Department Not Favored-Baths for the People.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, President Bergen in the chair. The Mayor sent in a veto communication in relation to the resolution adopted by the Board at a previous meeting, "Dis charging the Finance Committee from further consideration of the Act authorizing the city to borrow \$191, 204 bearing interest at seven per cent to meet certain deficiencies and liabilities." The matter was proper ly referred to the Finance Committee, who reported favorably on part of the claims named in the law, amounting to \$126,618. Had the resolution offered by them been adopted these claims would have be be examined into before they are ordered to be paid. be examined into before they are ordered to be paid, to use a vulgar phrase, "going it blind." Another resolution passed at the same session, anthorizing the Fire Commissioners to increase the force of said department is also disapproved, because the resolution does not state whether the additional engines and apparatus are to be mand or steam engines, nor does it specify the amount of money required for their purchase, nor the amount of additional tax which will have to be imposed for maintenance. The department, both in the number of apparatus and expenditures, seems to be ever changing; while the former has been largely decreased in numbers, the latter has greatly increased in amount. By exercising greater economy, the Mayor argues, the amount asked for (\$250,000) is sufficient without any further appropriatish to defray the expenditures of an increased force, at least to the extent repuired at present. The superiority of the paid over the volunteer system, except in a moral aspect, has not, in his opinion, been sufficiently demonstrated to warrant the addition of grootyn. A change in the localities of the apparatus should have been made before the property ordered to be sold is disposed of. An increase in the number of existing commanies, if allowed, must be followed up by providing engine touses for their accommodation. The Mayor therefore asks that no such rash action be had in the prealises.

The Committee on Public Docks, to whom was referred a communication asking for the construction of public baths, reported through the chairman in To pay them without any examination would be, to

ferred a communication asking for the construction of public baths, reported through the chairman is are profit baths, reported through the chairman in favor of advertising for plans and specifications for building two baths, one in the Eastern and the other in the Western District of Brooklyn. An act of the Legislature appropriates \$10,000 for this purpose. After considerable discussion the report was

dopted.

The Board voted in favor of closing all the public offices on May 30, Decoration Day, in respect to the memorys of the deceased velerans, and that the flags be displayed at laif mast from the City Hall. The Board then adjourned.

# AN INTERESTING LIBEL SUIT.

A good deal of interest is now felt at Trenton, N. J regarding the issue of a suit for libet brought by Judge D. Naar, proprietor of the True American against Mr. Jay, editor and proprietor of the Trento Union Sentinel. The alleged malicious publication appeared in the Sentinet some twelve months ago. to the effect that Judge Naar had acted the part of vile money broker in reference to the pardoning of some convicts by the Court of Errors. The trial was to have taken place at the last term of the Mercer county Special Sessions, but in the absence of important witnesses it was put off until the present term. Last Saturday Mr. Hageman, counsel for the prosecution, moved that the case be immediately brought before Chief Justice Beasley, as all the witnesses were ready. The Chief Justice, under the blea of having too much civil business to dispose of, ordered the libel case to be carried to the Court of General Sessions. Counsel for the prosecution then intimated that he winsel if to be tried by his Honor, the Chief Justice, as some nice points of law were likely to be raised upon which he would wish to have the opinion of the Chief Justice. The latter, however, persisted that the case should be carried to the other court, and the witnesses were ordered to be present on Monday (yesterday). It seems, however, that Judge Reed, who presides at the General Sessions, declines to give the case a hearing. The witnesses were in court yesterday, but the trial did not come off. The impression prevails that it will be allowed to he over until the next term, Meantime the Union Sentitudic National Processing the Acceptable. Suitable S vile money broker in reference to the pardoning of

# A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN MISSING.

The people of Trenton, N. J., are excited over the disappearance of a well known citizen named Mr. Witicker, a truit dealer. On Saturday morning he locked up his store, intimating that he was going to collect money due him in the cuty. About ten o'clock that night he called at a restaurant and then left for none. In conversation with the proprietor, Mr. McCoy, he appeared unusually low spirited. He has not been seen singe he left. McCoy's, and fears are entertained that he committed sincide. The city was scoured yesterday in search of him, but up to a late hear hast night no trace o. his whereabouts could be found. He has a wife and two children, for whom great sympashy is telt.

### CBITTARY.

Mark Lemon.
A cable telegram from London announces the death of Mark Lemon, the well known eliter of the 30th of November, 1809, received a fair education and engaged in literary pursuits while a young man, writing for the stage and for newspapers. He was also a member of the Guild of Laterature and Arc. and as such occasionally donned the sock and buskin. In 1341 he took part in establishing Panch and from the first was editorally connected with the and from the first was editorally connected with the paper. On the retirement of Mr. Henry Mayhew from the position of editor-in-chief Mr. Lemon was chosen to succeed him, and until his dea h presided over the fortunes of the great come and satirie weekly of London. As an author the deceased was well known for his dramatic pieces, of which he wrote upwards of sixty, and of numerous takes, of which "The Enchanted Doil," "Loven at Last," "Falkner Lyle; Story of Two Wives" and "Leighton Hal, and Other Tales" are best known. In addition Mr. Lemon was the author of numerous articles written for the literary publications, and of about a hundred songs. He was also the editor of a collection of jests published some years ago.

It may be said truly that New York has lost one of its noblest and best citizens by the death of Alanson Robinson. He died at his residence in this city on Friday last at the unripe age of fifty-four. His remains are to be taken to Putnam county, in thus State, where his country readence was and where he was born, for interment to-morrow. Such was the respect in which he was held that a special train on respect in which he was held that a special train on the Hudson River Railroad has been assigned for conveying the corpse and the mourners to Pulnam county. Mr. Robinson was a millionnaire and the builder of his own great forcure. He estab ished and was the head of the bunking nouse of Rob Ison, Ox & Co. of this et y. Resides other important postions which he held in the community he was one of the chatter party of the Buffalo and Eric Railroad, and since that was merged in the Lake Shore road he held a directorship in the company. At the time of his death he was a director also in the Eric and Pittsburg and Chicago and Northwestern railroads. Though a quiet and unpretending genueman he was well known to all the great captainsts, bankers and commercial men of the country. No man was more universally esteemed for his integrity, high character as a business man, simple and unaffected manners and generosity. He has given handreds of thousands of dollars to charitable objects and to serve his friends, and in such a manner that no one but himself and the objects of his bounty knew what he did. He took cave that none of his real ives should suffer from poverty. Mr. Robinson was one of those old time capitalists and merchants of New York whose word is as good as their bond, and who are pronder of their integrity than anything eise. The city can ill alford to hese such, and may well moura the loss of this excellent man.

This gentleman, a member of the British House of commons, died yesterday in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was the cidest son of the late Sir Richard Simeon, by Louisa Edith, eldest daughter of Str Fitzwilliam Barrington, of Swainton, and was born on the 9th of February, 1815. He was clucated at Christ church, Oxford, graduated B. A. in 1837 and became M. A. in 1840. During this last named year he married Jane Maria, only daughter of Sir Frederick Francis Baker. She died in of Sir Frederick Francis Baker. She died in 1860, and in 1861 he married a second time Catharine Dorothea, a daughter of General Colville and suster of Baron Colville. In 1851 he succeeded to the baronetcy, his father dying that year. Sir John Simcon was a fiberal in politics. He represented the Isle of Wight in the House of Commons from July, 1847, to May, 1861. During this latter year he became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, when he resigned his seat in Farlament and for a time retired to privale life. He reappeared in 1865, however, when he was again elected, and at the general election in November, 1868, was re-elected. Sir John was a D. L. of the Ise of Wight, a Justice of the Peace for Southampton county, and was at one time a major of the First battalion of the 1810 of Wight Elde Volunteers. He leaves four sons and four daughters.

#### STRANCE CASE OF MALPRACTICE.

Death of the Victim Under an Assumed Name-Her Place of Residence and Friends Unknown-Investigation Before Coroner Schirmer.

note from Sergeant McGiven, of the Seventeenth precinct, stating that Mrs. H. Hunt, a German woman, about forty years of age, had been taken suddenly ill at the house of Dr. Wolff, No. 182 Seventh street, and died from causes nuknown. On making a partial examination the Coroner found that deceased had died under strange and mysterious circumstances, and, in the opinion of Coroner Schirmer, she had been a victim of inn

know nothing except the fact that deceased had applied to him a few days previous for board and lodging; that she was taken suddenly in

the doctor was examined, under oath, before Coroner Schirmer, and below will be found the main facts set forth in his deposition.

THE EVIDENCE.

Michael A. A. Walf, of 132 Seventh street, deposed that he was a homocopathic physician of five years standing, but had no diploma; deceased called upon him on the 14th inst. and wan-ed to hire rooms, with board; the witness let her have two rooms on the inst floor; she gave the name of Mrs. H. Hunt; at the time of taking the rooms she seemed perfectly well; she paid twenty dollars in advance for one week's board; on Monday night, the 16th inst., Mrs. Hunt tood the winess that she was sick with pain in the stomach, and also had constipation of the bowels and requested him to attend her; on examining her pulse the doctor found it to be between eighty and inject; the next morning, the pain being worse, the witness gave her optom in homocopathic doses, and applied poultices of camonic; made an external examination and found her having tenderness about the umbilicus; on Wednesday she was somewhat better, but as the constipation continued the doctor gave his patient one drop of croton oil; she soon began to vomit, and the doctor, becoming alarmed at her symptoms, wished to call another physician, but she would not consent to it; she also refused to say anything regarding her friends; the witness says he asked her if she was pregnant, to which she made a negative answer, but refused to allow the doctor to make an examination; on Thursday afternoon she had chills, and, being told that she was very sick, the doctor wanted to consult with some other physician, but she was unwilling; the witness, however, sent for br. Weller, of Third street, who said she was suffering from peritomits; the prescribed musk and quintine—three grains of the former and two grains of the latter—in two powders, one to be taken every three hours: the patient continued to grow worse, and died on Friday morning, between nine and ten o'clock.

Beputy Corner Joseph Cushman, M. D., made a post nortem exami

# THE SUEZ CANAL

Passage of the British War Ship Jumna Through the Transit—A "Floating" English

Passage of the British War Ship Jumna Through the Transit—A "Floating" English Castle for the Relief of the Army is India. (From the London News, May 10.)
The news of the safe passage of the Jumna troop ship from Suez to Port Said is one of the best testimoulals yet paid to the Suez Canal, and will give pleasure to thousands of brave fellows in India to whom, if invalided, a voyage home round the Cape has been a thing to dread. When the Great Eastern was lying in Bombay Harbor in February last the Jumna was there too, and the native boatmen made it a point of honor to row the strangers they had contracted to take to "the big ship" alongside the latter. The Jumna was anchored a few hundred yards from the pier, the Great Eastern at two miles distance, and there had been, for obvious reasons, a wiful misunderstanding when "the big ship" was mentioned and the cargain struck. But H.M.S. Jumna was "the big ship" by the side of the 500 fine vessels waiting for freights at Bombay, with the solitary exception of the Great Eastern, and on her passage through the canal she must have resembled a floating castle by reason of her immense height, her condless portholes and her tiers of decks. We assume her to have been lightened for the sake of convenience, and that the hundreds of soldlers she houses upon occasion were absent for the time. But the logical sequence to a troop ship going through the find, and thus open out a great field of use inhoust. The disembarkation at Alexandria and the railway journey to Suez, comblined with the restrictions as to the number of Roars during which foreign soldlers should and thus open out a great field of use inhoust the find and thus open out a great field of use inhoust stone in the number of Roars during which foreign soldlers should remain in Egypte, have long been a nuisance to the officers and men making the overland journey to India.

To be able to ship our troops in England and land

India.

To be able to ship our troops in England and land them at Bombay without intermediate stoppage would be a saving to the country and a boon to all concerned. The arrival of the Junna at Port Said seems the dist step to be accompassment.

## THE NEW POST OFFICE.

What Has Been Dore and Is Doing-The Conflict with the Municipal Au horities Satisfactorily Arranged-The Foundations to be Raised to the Level of Broadway within Sixty Days.

Upsophisticated countrymen perambulating Boalway at hours when desperate stage drivers tush frantically at helpiess strangers and do their utmost by vehement and varied cursing to create horrible alarm in the breasts of distracted rustics rarely miss an opportunity of peeping in between the rows of buttoned federal officials that goard the several entrances to the City Park enclosure for the purpose of inspecting the works of the new Post Office. And not only these who are prompted to Office. And not only these who are prompted to curious pryings, though having no earthly interest in metropolitan progress, but citizens generally, eagerly seek by personal observation and in hiry information coacerning the proposed federal building. A thing of beauty and a joy for the business public, while New York survives the manifications of arcade burrowers, it is expected that in its magnificent proportions its architectural front and excellent arrangetions, its architectural front and excellent arrange-ments it will reflect credit upon its builder and be an ornament to the cl.y. Mr. Mullett, when he undertook the contract for the erection of the building, ex-perted to have the roof gleaming over Broadway on the glerious Fourth of July, 1871; but as much lukewarmness was shown by the self-sacrificing patriots of the national Legislature concerning this needed federal office in the metropolis that

WORK WAS RETARDED THROUGH WANT OF MONEY, and a few skilled mechanics kept on knocking at the blocks of Maine granite in lazy expectancy of and a few skilled mechanics kept on knocking at the blocks of Maine granite in lazy expectancy of Congressional action and but very little was done. It is true that a good deal of the necessary foundation was prepared by night and by day; by calcium gleam and noon-day sun inborers delved and dug to where the waker level conferred with the Broadway foundation, inid many feet of concrete over the uncertain soil and prepared for the more soild foundation made ready by skillul hands on the Island of Hicks. But efforts in this discison had a limit. The supporting banks of earth has to may a substitute in granice, and to effect this it was necessary to proceed by show degrees and will every caution. The wait, very solid, y built and slowly laid, that now defends Broadway from

THE ARYSS ON THE PARK SIDE had to be erected; the barrier of granife between the City Hall and the excavations for the Post Odisc Enlining had to be high; and spreadulous, suggested by the developments made at the process of many the ioundation progressed, had to be carefully attended to. Under these circum tances the work noved slowly, said very little evidence of federal vigor rose above the surface of Broadway to astonish the vertical country visuor or to delight the vision of caricus New Yorkers.

But d spite the obsacles found in Congressional indifference and the winds and waves that in the spring months battled against the advancing fleets from Hicks island, laden with the chiest stones of Maine, the great work shows satisfactory progress, and now it may be said authoritatively that within skiy days from date the ioundations of the new Post Office will raise their granice heads to the level of roaring Broadway; crowbar, spade and trowel will gleam over the great thoroughfare, and the much desired.

of roaring Broadway; crowbar, spade and trowel will gleam over the great thoroughfare, and the much desired.

Substitute for the nassau spreed will gleam over the great thoroughfare, and the much desired.

Substitute for the Nassau spreed invasion of the form of Parks on account of a supposed invasion of the rights of the later through the operations of the former, but though much unnecessary ink was shed in the struggie no real animosity was occasioned. It was exclusively a pap, r war and nobody was hurt. The Past Office people, represented by Superinten lent Hurlourd, acknowledged the municipal authority in every instances where it was supported by sufficient legal power. The principal frouble seemed to be that a portion of the Battery ground was selected by the Post Office Superint-adeal as a dumping ground for the refuse matter and dirt brought up by the operations of the new building. Fully feet of the Battery is federal property, and is available of course for this purpose, but the other portions of the ground on which sand and dirt were recilessly thrown by the cartmen is city property. The remonstrance of the Department of Parks concerning the invasion of their rights, though perhaps somewhat capitons, will be immediately met by the EEMOVAL OF THE OENOXIOUS MOUNDS of earth and sind, and there will be nothing left to quarret over. As to the alleged infringement on municipal ground in the Park, Superintendent luriburi is saxiously awarding the completion of the supporting piers of the building situated opposite the City Hall to remove all the objectionable debris. Until the waits being built to support the mass of the ground no change can be made in the present aspect of the intentory arrangements. By the inti-die of next week it is expected that all these obstacles will be removed, and, as already stated, before sixty days have chapsed the foundations of the new Post Office will have been raised to the level of light of the property.

ONE HUNDRED WORKMEN EMPLOYED,
Inostly skilled mechanics, who are ably superintended by General O'sberne and his clever assistant,
Captain Tisaddale, whose ingenuity has saved the
government thousands of dollars in the saving of
labor.
The Picture

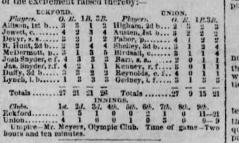
closure, cannot fail to be struck by the magnitude of the undertaking, or refuse to acknowledge that, in spide of inadequate appropriations and the adverse winds which prevented the proper supply of Maine grantle from arriving in proper time, the work on the new Post Office has satisfactorily progressed.

# THE NATIONAL GAME.

Eckford vs. Union-Victory for the Eckfords. Wonders never cease. Yesterday, before the game commenced between the Ecklord and Union clubs, the betting men were calling about the field "fifty dollars to ten goilars the Unions win this game." In a few cases these long odds were taken. but for the most part the offers were "severely let alone." Play began sharply on the Union side alone." Piay began sharply on the Union side and mulbogly on the part of the Eckfords, as if in confirmation of the judgment of the betting men haying the odes. A slight change in the play or fortune of the Eckford mue in the second inning gave them an encouragement they had not looked for, and they set down to work to make as tight a battle as they could, yet never dreaming of victory. As inning after inning was played to a finish some hope of ultimate success loomed up for the Eckfords and their elevating spirits were brought into contrast with the drooping ones of the Unions. When the ninth inning had commenced and the Eckford striker led off with a long line ball the cheers went up and a genuine excitement immediately broke out. Hard fit succeeded hard hit in this inning, the Eckfords being regardless of events, and the Unions, gradually playing more and more unsteady, were at ength demoralized, and the Williamsburg club ran up more rans in the last inning than they had obtained in the previous eight. The score, if followed attentively, will show the progress of the play, and even an latea of the excitement raised thereby.—

ECKFOID.

ENDON.



# THE SUPERINTENDENT ON "GRAND TOURS."

Superintendent Jourdan, after going to church, like a good Christian, on Sunday last, took it into his supervisory head to make a tour of the city, just to see what the police do with themselves on the Sabbath. He came across some very funny sights, of which more will be heard, doubliess, at an early day. Every precinct in the city, with but three exceptions, was visited, and the patrolinen who were met in ways and doings that are not considered correct according to police regulations got a piece of the genial Superintendent's mind. He also made it a point to look into the way the Excise law was enforced. Somehow or another the news of the flying tour of the Chief got out after he had made several hauls of delinquents, and the consequence was the utmost activity on the part of each precinct to keep its record clear during the day, one of the good results of this tour was that the Excise law was enforced as it never had been before—only eighty-five persons having been arrested during the day for drunkenness, showing that the liquor stores kept closed doors and bottles for once. see what the police do with themselves on the Sab-

# CH:SS MATCH

Captain Mackenzie vs. F. Perrin.

The stubborn resistance which Mr. Perrin made in the first two games played on even terms excited the cur osity of chess players to witness the contest yes-terday, in which the Captain had to give the advan-tige of pawn and move. The game which was played does honor to the Captain's skill. He was victorious after thirty-four moves had been made.

two children, an ox and a cow, a short time since, at a place twelve miles east of Liberty. As yet the children nawe experienced no evil enects from the billing, but the ox and cow have both gone mad.—

Woodelite (Miss.) Republican, stay 14.

## GERMAN ARBEITER FESTIVAL.

se Tarpout of German Workings A Long and Interesting Procession and Rarely Exuberant Festivities at Jones'

Wood Park.
The third annual festival of the German Arbeiter Union, which was held yesterday at Jones' Wood Park, was one of the most thoroughly erjoyable fes-tivals the German citizens of New York have had for a long time, and certainly one in which the members of the union, embracing alto gether forly-six different German workingmen gether forty-six different German workingmen associations of the city, concentrated a world of enjoyment as pure and genuine as it was free and geneenstrained. Though essentially a German festival, the brotherhood of labor was a picture as beautiful and strong, though less marked and distinct, as the bond of nationality.

At nine A. M. the various unions participating as special associations, in the festival met.

special associations in the festival met at the Sienben House and Germania Assembly Rooms, and there being joined by representatives of other workingmen's unions, made up of other nationalities, including English, Irish and French. as well as several German singing societies, formed into a procession, headed by an escort of police and a band of music. The route of the procession was Broadway to the City Hall, across the City Hall

a band of munic. The roate of the procession was through Great Jones street to Breadway, down Broadway to the City Hall, across the City Hall Park to Park row, and thence through Chatham street and the Bowery to the foot of Fourth slreet, on the East river. Cro.sds of perple looked on the passing procession and cheered it on its course, with their multitude of banners figing and gay music leading them on they certainly tooked well. In the procession, which numbered fully 4,900 men, and was divided into five divisions, were represented in wagons, various branches of mechanical industry. Among the more noticeable was a steam engine in full operation, and it another veh, le was a goodly number of the Kinghts of St. Crashi, bussly plying their vocation of boot and shoe making. From the foot of Fourth street the rest of the journey was made on barges. After the rather prolonged not transpite transition to the broadly spacious barges was melt pleasant. During the sail the air resounded with jocund songs of the "Fatherland."

A description of the scenes at the Park might be drawn out to almost unending length. He either real lestivities began. In the first place was an open air collation, to which, it is unnecessary to say, the most ample justice was done. After this there was speaking from two platforms—the speaking from one being in Englan and from the other in the German languag. The print ipal speakers at the first platform were Mr. R.chard Treveillek, of the National Labor Union of America; G. Drury, of the International Workingmen's Convention of England; Nelson W. Young, of the Workingmen's Union of New York, and Mr. Messart, of the Union Republican Workingmen's Convention of England; Nelson W. Young, of the Workingmen's Union of America; and Kuhn. Both sets of orators were most attentively listened to by both sens of listeners, and at frequent intervals interrupted with the wildest tumilis of appliance. And now from this time of everything was free and easy, and in the confused conglomeration of amusements, al chevatier Cindustrie was found jilying his illicit pro-fession, but these were speedily put outside and out of the way of doing farther harm by the efficient square of the Nine centh ward police who were on hand as conservators of the public peace and private pockets.

#### NIGHT SCRNES IN THE ST. NICHOLAS.

The Myers-Lawion "Mill"-The Blues Catled In-A Scene Before an Inspector of Police. The Hebald has already given brief details of charges some days ago preferred against Inspector George W. Walling by Austin Myers, of Syracuse. It appears that on the night of the 14th instant a gentleman boarding in the St. Nicholas Hotel named Walter Lawton proceeded to the room occupied by Mr. Myers and his family and inquired about some letters of his that had been put under Mr. Myers' door. A quarrel easied, and the gen-tiemen came to blows, both being severely punished in the meles. Mr. Myers, greatly excited, rushed down stairs, called in a po and endeavored to have Lawton, who had disap-peared in the meantline, arrested. Officer Rogers,

cacited, ushed down stairs, called in a policeman and and endeavored to have Lawton, who had disappeared in the meantime, arrested. Officer Rogers, and endeavored to have Lawton, who had disappeared in the meantime, arrested. Officer Rogers importantiles, arrested Lawton, and accompanies to the cost, and Myers, charged unjustifiably, failed to entertain his complaint.

The case was called on before Commissioner with the case, and Myers, charged unjustifiably, failed to entertain his complaint.

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When Lawton, who was anead, on entering the room there will be a solution of the school, sate had been accompanied by the case, and the sale of the wilness solution of the school, sate had heavy and the sale of the wilness solution of the school, sate had heavy and the sale of the school, sate had been an accompanied of

# BROOKLYN CITY NEWS

The Board of City Canvassers met yesterday afternoon, Alderman Bergen in the chair, and opened the several district election returns, all of which were rejerred to the Committee on Returns of Elec-

Eleven steam tenders, six hand engines and fourteen hose carriages were sold at public auction at the corporation yard yesterday. The property in question was the surplus stock of the old fire De-partment. The prices brought were very low.

burglariously entered on Sunday, and one hundred dollars' worth of property stolen. John Conners, James Armstrong and Areny Elkers were arrested yesterday on suspicion and locked up to answer.

have made up their budget for the tax levy of 1871. have made up their budget for the tax levy of 1871. The total amount required is \$\$10,159, \$416,650 being for the "General School Fund." and \$393,500 for the "Special School Fund." Last year \$617,726 was levied, and there was an item of \$90,000 raised as an instalment of the school building loan of \$450,000, which was contracted in 1867. This will also doubtless have to be raised this year. The increase in school expenditures is thus about twenty per cent in a single year.

A fancy fair in aid of the funds of the Flatbush Catholic church was opened last evening at Schoon-maker's Hall, corner of Flatbush avenue and Broadmaker's Hall, corner of Fintbush avenue and Broadway. A considerable amount of debt, occasioned by recent improvements on the church, still remains unpatid, and it has been found necessary to have recourse to a fair in order to clear off the lability. A well executed pottrait of the pastor Rev. M. J. Moran, will be drawn for. A large number of tickets have been sold, and with energy on the part of the patrons of the undertaking it will be made a very great success.

#### MONUMENT TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I read with much pleasure and interest the letters in yesterday's HERALD regarding a monument for Archbishop Hughes. Permit me to suggest that one deliar subscription books be opened in the Catholic churches and in Catholic bookstores for that purpose.

T. F. G.

### THE EDUCATIONAL LAUNDRY.

The Seventeenth Ward Trustees Washing Their Dirty Linen Before the Board of Education-Continuation of the Case of Inspector Mills vs. Trustee Hennessey.

The case of School Trustee and Assemblyman John R. Hennessey, of the Seventeenth ward, in which he is charged by Inspector Andrew Mills with taking \$100 from Miss Mary E. Cannon for obtaining for her a position as teacher, has been before the Committee on Teachers of the Board of Education some time, and its progress has, of course, been noted in the and its progress has, or course, over how and, for-thereal. The case was up again yesterday, and, for-tunately, perhaps, for all parties interested, was con-cluded—that is, the taking of testimony was concluded—and the legal gentlemen on either side had made their "few remarks." The committee room was pretty well crowded. There were several

present listening to the case and developing the dirting propensities of the nobby young clerks of the Board, poor fellows, who were most sorely afficied by colds in the head, or whose incipient musiaches were so troublesome as to require frequent applica-tions of snowy kerchiefs. There were several members of the different local be throughout the city-male teachers-who an evident interest in the matter, as they themselves have had to suffer from the machinations of politicians, and who were ready to believe almost anything against an office holder The accused, Mr. Hennessey, sat near his counsel, beside the members of the committee, while opposite them sat Mr. Vanderpoel, counsel to the Board

The members of the committee showed

A GREAT DEAL OF PATIENCE
in listening to the testimony, yet it was evident
that they had heard as much as they wished and
would be exceedingly well pleased if the local
boards would hereafter wash their dirty linea at home, and not worry them with trials which must end in biackening the reputation of either a school

The first witness called vesterday was Mr. Thomas Sullivan, who knew both parties and who remem-bered the time in question; Miss Cannon and Mr. Rochell spoke to him and asked h.m to speak to Mr. Hennessey; he spoke of her to Mr. Hennessey as

and did not say anything about payment; she did not say anything to him about paying Mr. Hennessev and MB. HENNESSEY DID NOT EXPROT PAY;

he (Sullivan) told Mr. Hennessey if he would appoint Miss Cannon as a school teacher he would be doing a good thing, and that she was an attentive gitl.

Mr. James Timmony was then recalled and asked if he remembered the day of the chart relection in December last. He did remember it as a clear day and evening. He did not remember that THE COLDEST DAYS OF THE YEAR were the first ten days in December. He thought there might have been a heavy storm in December, but he did not remember.

Now, what all this had to do with the case it is difficult to imagine. Whether the days were colded in December or whether there was a heavy snow storm about that time may be immaterial. It is cortain, however, that now the persecuters or prosecutors of Mr. Hennessey—whichever they may be are

tors of Mr. Hennessey—whichever they may be—are

"HEAPING COALS OF FIRE"

upon his official head. Mr. Vandernoff, of the Bowery Savings Bank, testified that Mrs. Rugent, the
g ri's aunt, had drawn \$100 out of the bank on November 15 and \$150 on October 16. His counsel, on
the close of the case, sand that be would like to have
a promise from the committee that they would read
over and carefully consider the testimony, and he
was sure that any reasonable person would come to
the same conclusion that he had. He had been
forcibly struck with the

DISCREPANCIES IN THE TESTIMONY

of the most important and most interested witness
in the case, and he would rather the committee
should derive their conclusions than be influenced
by anything he might say.

Commissioner Gross, chalrman, assured him that
the committee would carefully consider the testimony, but that nevertheless counsel were at liberty
to go on and make any remarks they might see fit
upon the subject.

to go on and make any remarks they might see fit upon the subject.

Counsellor Harrett then went on dissecting the testimony of Miss Cannon, showed where she made one statement and where she made

A Direct Contradiction.

He showed that she said she gave the envelope containing the money to Mr. Hennessey while waiking on the Third avenue, and then she told others she gave it to Mrs. Hennessey, and again that she gave it to Mr. Hennessey, and again that she gave it to Mr. Hennessey when standing at his own door. Counsel reviewed the testimony in relation to the interview with Mr. Mills at his residence, as given by Miss Cannon and by Mr. Mills, and concinded that

Yesterday morning the Methodist preachers' meeting discussed the Indian question pro and con., and the advocates of extermination were about equally divided with the peace men. The discussion arose upon a report made by Dr. Holdich of the proceedings of the Indian Commission mass meeting, in Cooper Institute, last week, and the probable holding of another meeting in a few weeks, at which sent, was announced. Drs. Foster, Harris, Curry, Griswold and Messrs. Weed, Willis, Taylor and others participated in the debate. Dr. Curry Griswold and Messrs. Weed, Willis, Taylor and others participated in the debate. Dr. Curry held the opinion that there is nothing noble or irpsting in the Indian nature; that they are simply savages and kind treatment is thrown away on them, for they look upon their peace friends as cowards and scalp them on the first favorable opportunity. He related incidents from American assorband from more recent experience in support of his opinion, and expressed the benefit hat General Sheridan was justified in his massacre of the Piegans. Dr. Harris and Rev. Mr. Weed also related similar incidents and took like ground, but they deprecated indiscriminate slaughter. The system of treaty making and treaty breaking with the Indians was invelghed against and the government were arged to send sufficient miniary force to the frontier to protect white settlers and to prevent the Indians from roaming beyond their own reservations. It should be made a criminal offence for them to be found three miles from the bounds of their own lands. The conclusion was deemed inevitable that either the white man or the Indian must be exterminated, and of course the latter must first succumb. Nevertheless the Christian spirit and policy manifested in Secretary Cox's letter, which was appointed a committee to respond to it and to express the sympachy of the New York Methodist preachers in every peaceful effort that may be made to subdue the Indians, but at the same time asking for ample protection for the white settlers on the frontier. A colored minister present dismissed the meeting with the benediction.

# ONE OF THE LAST OF "THE OLD GUARD."

At Newark recently, at the residence of his son-inlaw, Mr. Wilkins, of Clinton street, died Charles Henry Offelman, aged eighty-three years. The old gentleman was a native of Germany and served under Napoleon Bonaparte, it is said, as a member of the Oil Guard. Decessel was a remarkably cheerfal old gentleman up to the eve of his demise. A stroke of paralys s whipped him off.